

and Money Laundering: A Case Study of Opportunities and Vulnerabilities.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

The following messages were received in the Senate on November 8, 1999:

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 71

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iran emergency declared in 1979 is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 1999, to the *Federal Register* for publication. Similar notices have been sent annually to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register* since November 12, 1980. The most recent notice appeared in the *Federal Register* on November 12, 1998. This emergency is separate from that declared with respect to Iran on March 15, 1995, in Executive Order 12957.

The crisis between the United States and Iran that began in 1979 has not been fully resolved. The international tribunal established to adjudicate claims of the United States and U.S. nationals against Iran and of the Iranian government and Iranian nationals against the United States continues to function, and normalization of commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran has not been achieved. On March 15, 1995, I declared a separate national emergency with respect to Iran pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and imposed separate sanctions. By Executive Order 12959 of May 6, 1995, these sanctions were significantly augmented, and by Executive Order 13059 of August 19, 1997, the sanctions imposed in 1995 were further clarified. In these circumstances, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities that are in place by virtue of the November 14, 1979, declaration of emergency, including the authority to block certain property of

the Government of Iran, and which are needed in the process of implementing the January 1981 agreements with Iran.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 5, 1999.

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SUDAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 72

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 5, 1999.

OMISSION FROM THE RECORD

The following measure did not appear in the RECORD on November 8, 1999. The permanent RECORD will be corrected to reflect the following:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 71—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT MIAMI, FLORIDA, AND NOT A COMPETING FOREIGN CITY, SHOULD SERVE AS THE PERMANENT LOCATION FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE FREE TRADE AREA OF THE AMERICAS (FTAA) BEGINNING IN 2005

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. MACK) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. CON. RES. 71

Whereas deliberations on establishing a “Free Trade Area of the Americas” (FTAA) will help facilitate greater cooperation and understanding on trade barrier throughout the Americas;

Whereas the trade minister of 34 countries of the Western Hemisphere agreed in 1998 to create a permanent Secretariat in order to support negotiation on establishing the FTAA;

Whereas the FTAA Secretariat will employ persons to provide logistical, administrative, archival, translation, publication, and distribution support for the negotiations;

Whereas the FTAA Secretariat will be funded by a combination of local resources and institutional resources from a tripartite committee consisting of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the United Nations Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC);

Whereas the temporary site of the FTAA Secretariat will be located in Miami, Florida, from 1999 until February 28, 2001, at which point the Secretariat will rotate to Panama City, Panama, until February 28, 2003, and then rotate to Mexico City, Mexico, until February 28, 2005;

Whereas by 2005 the FTAA Secretariat will have international institution status providing jobs and tremendous economic benefits to its host city;

Whereas a permanent site for the FTAA Secretariat after 2005 will likely be selected from among the 3 temporary host cities;

Whereas the city of Miami, Miami-Dade County, and the State of Florida have long served as the gateway for trade with the Caribbean and Latin America;

Whereas trade between the city of Miami, Florida, and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean totaled \$36,793,000,000 in 1998;

Whereas the Miami-Dade area and the State of Florida possess the necessary infrastructure, local resources, and culture necessary for the FTAA Secretariat's permanent site;

Whereas the United States possesses the world's largest economy and is the leading proponent of trade liberalization throughout the world; and

Whereas the city of Miami, Florida, the State of Florida, and the United States are uniquely situated among other competing locations to host the “Brussels of the Western Hemisphere”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should direct the United States representative to the “Free Trade Area of the Americas” (FTAA) negotiations to use all available means in order to secure Miami, Florida, as the permanent site of the FTAA Secretariat after February 28, 2005.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE LATE JAMES E. WILLIAMS, WINNER OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, “Hero” is a word that is inappropriately used with some frequency in this day and age. This is certainly unfortunate, for a true “hero” is not the person who caught the game winning pass, but is an individual who has distinguished himself through courage. No matter how diluted this term have become through informal and casual use, it remains simply the best way to describe James E. Williams.

There was a time not long ago when all Americans understood the importance of military service and the notion of sacrificing of one's self for the better of the nation. James Williams was one such man, an individual who was so anxious to render military service, he lied about his age in order to join the United States Navy in 1946. Over the course of his career, Mr. Williams would repeatedly demonstrate his fierce determination and bravery.

Our involvement in the conflict in Vietnam was still relatively small in 1966, but such was not the case for

those who were working to topple the democratic government of the Republic of Vietnam. Communist forces were operating extensively throughout South Vietnam, terrorizing peasants, and fighting a low intensity conflict against our forces and our allies. That the infiltration of the enemy into the Republic of Vietnam was largescale was proven on that day late in October of 1966 when Mr. Williams and eight other sailors operating on two different plastic river boats engaged in a three-hour firefight with enemy personnel. As a result of that action, more than 1,000 communist military personnel were killed in action, and almost seventy North Vietnamese boats were sunk or destroyed. The courage demonstrated by Mr. Williams in the face of overwhelming odds, and the effective attack he mounted, led to his being awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions. Only the citation from the Medal of Honor awarded Mr. Williams adequately describes his heroism, and it reads:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a member of River Section 531 during combat operations on the Mekong River in the Republic of Vietnam. On 31 October 1966, Petty Officer Williams was serving as Boat Captain and Patrol Officer aboard River Patrol Boat (PBR) 105 accompanied by another patrol boat when the patrol was suddenly taken under fire by two enemy sampans. Petty Officer Williams immediately ordered the fire returned, killing the crew of one enemy boat and causing the other sampan to take refuge in a nearby river inlet. Pursuing the fleeing sampan, the U.S. patrol encountered a heavy volume of small arms fire from enemy forces, at close range, occupying well-concealed positions along the river bank. Maneuvering through this fire, the patrol confronted a numerically superior enemy force aboard two enemy junks and eight sampans augmented by heavy automatic weapons fire from ashore. In the savage battle that ensued, Petty Officer Williams, with utter disregard for his own safety, exposed himself to the withering hail of enemy fire to direct counterfire and inspire the actions of his patrol. Recognizing the overwhelming strength of the enemy force, Petty Officer Williams deployed his patrol to await the arrival of armed helicopters. In the course of this movement he discovered an even larger concentration of enemy boats. Not waiting for the arrival of the armed helicopters, he displayed great initiative and boldly led the patrol through the intense enemy fire and damaged or destroyed fifty enemy sampans and seven junks. This phase of the action completed, and with the arrival of the armed helicopters, Petty Officer Williams directed the attack on the remaining enemy force. Now virtually dark, and although Petty Officer Williams was aware that his boats would become even better targets, he ordered the patrol boats' search lights turned on to better illuminate the area and moved the patrol perilously close to shore to press the attack. Despite a waning supply of ammunition the patrol successfully engaged the enemy ashore and completed the rout of the enemy force. Under the leadership of Petty Officer Williams, who demonstrated unusual professional skill and indomitable courage

throughout the three hour battle, the patrol accounted for the destruction or loss of sixty-five enemy boats and inflicted numerous casualties on the enemy personnel. His extraordinary heroism and exemplary fighting spirit in the face of grave risks inspired the efforts of his men to defeat a larger enemy force, and are in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

By the time Mr. Williams retired in 1967, and having fought in two wars, he was the most decorated enlisted man in the history of the United States Navy. Anyone who looked at the medals adorning his dress uniform would immediately recognize James Williams as a hero by noting his three Purple Hearts; three Bronze Stars; the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry; the Navy and Marine Corps Medal; two Silver Stars; the Navy Cross; and of course, the Medal of Honor.

Despite having served his nation commendably and heroically, James Williams still wanted to contribute to society and hoped to follow in the footsteps of his father as a lawman. In 1969, Mr. Williams was nominated as the United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina by President Richard M. Nixon, and he again distinguished himself as a no-nonsense law and order man, vital for a day and age when some people reveled in challenging the system and in seeking confrontation with authorities. I doubt that too many people were foolish to cross swords with James E. Williams, and his work as a law enforcement official helped keep South Carolina safe and peaceful.

In the years following his retirement from Federal service, Mr. Williams continued to contribute to the nation, but as a private citizen. He was very active in the "Medal of Honor Society", a private organization dedicated to promoting knowledge and education about America's highest award. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Patriot's Point Development Authority, which has created a military park in the Charleston area, and is also home to the above mentioned Medal of Honor Society.

Despite his heroism and his many high recognitions, James Williams was a down to earth individual. He refused offers to tell his story in print and on film, and he remained a plain talking, straight forward, good humored man to the day of his death. While Mr. Williams may no longer be among us, he has earned a legendary spot in Navy lore and the history of the United States, and he will always be remembered as the brave and selfless patriot he was. ●

ON THE DEATH OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA MAYOR JOE SERNA

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak today about the untimely death of Sacramento Mayor Joe Serna. This past Sunday, November 7, 1999,

the City of Sacramento and the State of California lost an inspirational public servant and a great statesman. The death of Mayor Serna represents a loss for all of those who had the honor to know him, and for the entire City of Sacramento.

Mayor Serna had a distinguished public career, culminating in the election as Mayor of our State's Capital City in 1992. He served his country and his community as an educator, Peace Corps worker and public servant. He was a man of compassionate spirit, dedicated ideals and principled acts.

Mayor Serna's accomplishments, both personally and professionally, are many. Here are a few highlights:

1966—Earned his Bachelor's degree in Social Science and Government at California State University, Sacramento.

1966—Earned his Master's degree in Political Science at University of California, Davis.

1966—Served in the Peace Corps in Guatemala.

1969—Joined the faculty at California State University, Sacramento.

1975—Served as Education Advisor to then-Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally.

1981—Elected to the Sacramento City Council, where he would serve 11 years.

1991—Received the Distinguished Faculty Award.

1992—Elected as Mayor of Sacramento.

1995—Received the Economic Development Leadership Award by the National Council for Urban Economic Development.

1996—Reelected as Mayor of Sacramento.

1998—Led the effort for the redevelopment of downtown Sacramento.

1998—Received an honorary doctorate degree from Golden Gate University.

I have known Mayor Serna for many years, and he was a visionary for Sacramento and the region.

Mayor Serna led California's Capital City toward a more positive and prosperous direction. He was extremely dedicated to the economic revitalization and redevelopment of Sacramento. Under his leadership, the Sacramento City Council helped to revitalize the downtown community, the region's heart and center. He appointed the first Council of Economic Advisors to help frame the City's economic agenda. In addition, Mayor Serna assembled a negotiating team that preserved the Sacramento Kings, the region's National Basketball Association Team, when the King's owners threatened to move the team out of town.

Mayor Serna was not only an honorable mayor, he was also a role model to the Latino community and an inspiration to all Californians. He was the first Latino elected as mayor of one of California's major cities, exemplifying the success that one can attain